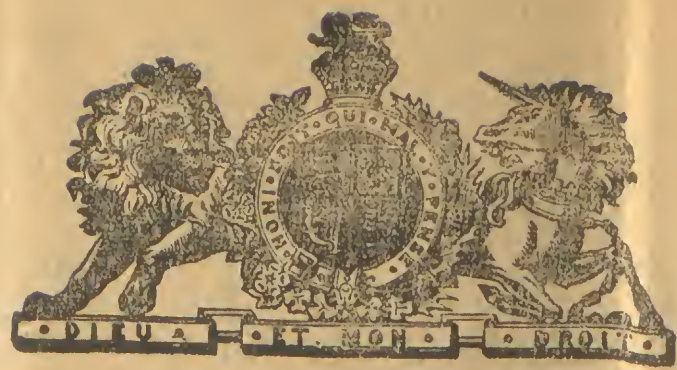


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191—Calle Maipú—191
BUENOS AIRES

The



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Nº 7042.

BUENOS AIRES—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1885.

XXV. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

TE FINO
Importación Directa de la
Cosecha Nueva.

GARANTIA SIEMPRE IGUAL.

- 1. "Patito," "Pato," "Crisol."
- 2. "Brisa," "Brisa," "Argentea."
- 3. "Cerveza negra," marca "Chancón."
- 4. "Cerveza blanca," marca "Nato."
- 5. "Bisnaga," marca "Chancón."
- 6. "Sándwiches," "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 7. "Sándwiches," "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 8. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 9. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 10. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 11. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
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- 30. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 31. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 32. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 33. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.
- 34. "Pasta," 4 chuclos kinds.

ANOTHER NEW RAILWAY.

Railway construction has been pushed to such an extent in the Province of Buenos Ayres that the ratio of railways to population stands at present at one kilometre per 547 inhabitants; but a more rational proportion is that between the length of rails and the area of the State, which for this province stands at one kilometre per 152 kilometres of area—a very low ratio when compared with England, where it is 1 to 10, or Belgium 1 to 63 kilometres.

Before the Argentine Republic can be as well served in this regard as Great Britain it must have 370,000 kilometres of railway, and we shall probably all be laid in our narrow coils before we see that day. Under the circumstances it behooves every National and Provincial Government to foster all railway enterprises.

Governor D'Amico, bent on following the footsteps of his predecessor, has issued a decree authorizing Mr. E. Clerici to build a railway from the district of Tres Arroyos to that of Bahía Blanca. The remarkable feature about this concession is the fact that the line proposed is a continuation of the rails of the Great Southern Company, which now reach Tres Arroyos. Common sense implied that the Southern Railway would extend its rails over the short distance intervening between Tres Arroyos and Bahía Blanca, and we are amazed to see, full of the concession, small though it be, fall into the hands of an outsider. Sooner or later the Southern Company will be obliged to buy up the concession or the railway if built, as it will interfere to some extent with its line from Altamirano to Tres Arroyos.

The "concessionaire" binds himself to construct the railway, and this precludes the transfer of the concession without the consent of the Government. Furthermore, the Government does not authorize any expropriation of lands. Stations are to be erected every twenty or twenty-five kilometres, the rails to be steel and rail-stock to be of first class. The cost per kilometre is stipulated at \$18,000 gold. These are the rough outlines of the concession, and there is no reason to doubt that the works of the line will begin immediately, as the necessary guarantees have been already deposited. This new railway will run through a prosperous district of great future, although thinly populated and very much neglected by the Government.

The district of Tres Arroyos covers an area of 976 square leagues, with a population of 6,595 souls. It is a vast, unsettled territory with a board of 70 miles, stretching from Cristiano Muerto to the mouth of the Sauce Grande, near Bahía Blanca, extending inland in a north-westerly direction 150 miles. It is about 280 miles south-west of Buenos Ayres, and was first annexed by General Rosas in 1833, but abandoned to the Indians from 1835 to 1855. The northern portion is formed by two large estancias, called Suarez and Pringles. The latter districts comprise the largest estancias in the province—properties like Mr. E. Casey's, Soler's, etc. Before 1852, there was no town or village in the whole district, but several colonies have sprung up since then in the vicinity of the Southern Railway in the district of Suarez.

The department includes on the western side a spur of the Sierra Ventosa. Praderá possesses a very large estancia. According to the provincial census, the following was the stock of the district in 1881:

354,000 cows
1,921,000 sheep

This gives an average wealth of no less than \$8,125 m/p per inhabitant, about the highest ratio in the province.

REGISTRY OF CATTLE MARKS.

By Stephen Parle.

It is an old-established theory that many men pass through life without their neighbors knowing what is in them, but we go further and assert that many there are who live and die without actually knowing what is in themselves, and this not from laziness or stupidity, but simply for lack of the supreme occasion to stir their nature and wake up latent talent, like the wood that grows precious in burning, whose lovely perfume can only be extracted by the hottest flame. The present is a case in point. In a preface, almost as long as the text itself, Mr. Parle tells us all about his travels and troubles, but forgets to state what is that first put into the idea of such an arduous task into his head. No doubt, if the truth were known, it was the loss of a few sheep or the trespass of some "agony" animals that inspired him with the idea which, notwithstanding its vast utility and apparent simplicity, had hitherto escaped the attention of keener and more cultivated intellects.

After a few preliminary lines on the object of the work, the author tells us of the apathy of his agents, who collected 73 marks, the distrust of his countrymen, who refused to be enrolled, and last, although not least, the length and duration of his own labors. Shade of Dick Turpin! He was 113 months in the saddle, and traversed a distance of 10,000 miles. The pleasures and pains of that long gallop are admirably described, as well as all the

saw and heard at the various halting places along the road; and in the list of those who lent him horses, we find the name of many an old friend: all good men and true.

The contrast he draws between the old system of cutting camp, and the present way of galloping round wire fences, is both graphic and truthful: "Railways are a great boon to mankind, but they destroy the romance of travel. Steam-power shoots one through space, without leaving time for the most careful observer to learn anything, whilst on horseback a man means something new at each turn of the road." A truth which none can deny, and yet we prefer railway travelling for all that.

The new tax for renewing marks is clearly shown to be illegal, but, with all due respect for the author, we should recommend farmers to consult some more competent authority, such as Dr. Galbraith or Klappenberg, before refusing to pay \$500 m/p to Government.

The advice to estancieros to write their names down for the clerks of the "boleto" office is well-timed and to the point, especially in the case of foreigners, whose names are frequently miswritten, and so lead to lawsuits, when not (as sometimes occurs) totally unintelligible.

On the whole, considered as a first effort, the "Registro de Marcas" may be regarded as a decided success, and Mr. Parle may well be proud of his work, which is an honor to our country. Sooner or later, to one of whom, Mr. Patrick Stafford, of Chivilivich, it is especially dedicated.

But, strictly speaking, it is not without its errors. First and foremost is the fact that the list of marks is imperfect and irregular; that is to say, the names should be in alphabetical order, regardless of "partido" or nationality; and, above all, every mark in the province should be found here. Those who are too shabby to pay the small fee may be singled out for a few severe remarks in the preface, if no account should be taken of the utility and perfection of the work be jeopardized by a few retrograde people too lazy to look after their own star animals or to return their neighbors'.

A good map, showing all the high roads, wire-fences, gates, rivers, bridges, &c., would be a decided advantage to the second edition. The printing and binding should be done here, as with this city it is absurd to take the manuscript to Liverpool, more especially as all the names must, for uniformity sake, appear in Spanish.

With such a splendid proof before us of what may be achieved by energy and perseverance, turning to the camp where Mr. Parle was bred, born and reared, we exclaim with Grey—

"Perhaps some mad, ingenious Milton here
Some Cromwell's gullies of his country's blood."

Not that we desire to see any of our countrymen turn out "caxillado," which there are more than enough already—but we do wish to see our young men study well what is within them, and, if possible, produce some good and useful work like that on which Mr. Parle is now embarked, and of which the present edition is but the first feeble step on the road to fame and fortune.

F. H. M.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Immediately after signing the declaration, King Milan, accompanied by his whole staff, left Nish for Pirot, where he arrived on the morning of the 14th inst., and immediately took over the supreme command of the army. On the same morning the Serbian troops crossed the frontier at Pirot, the detachments encountering greater difficulties than those which followed, as the Bulgarians retired after a slight resistance. The Serbians entered Tzaribrod at five o'clock in the afternoon. The King, who on this and the following days conducted the operations in person, returned to Pirot at nightfall, when the town was illuminated and a torchlight procession was organized by the inhabitants in honor of his Majesty. The Burgomaster delivered an address, thanking his Majesty for having replied to the unheard-of insults of Bulgaria, which had caused both moral and material injury to Serbia, by recourse to arms, and expressed the conviction that, it being in a righteous cause, the Serbian flag would be victoriously planted on the soil which had been inhabited by the Serbian people for centuries past.

On the morning of the 15th inst. a heavy engagement commenced at Tim, which lasted until midday, and resulted in the complete defeat of the Bulgarian troops. The latter occupied excellent fortified positions and four strong redoubts. Troops of the regular Bulgarian army were engaged here and fought gallantly, leaving many of their dead in the entrenchments. The fighting was bitter on both sides and nearly thirty killed and sixty wounded; but the Bulgarian losses were certainly heavier. Major Nicoloff, the Bulgarian commander, was among the killed. The Serbians took 300 prisoners and captured a quantity of war material. The second column advanced along the high road from Pirot to Sophia, and when in the rear of Kamenitsa came upon the enemy. A sharp encounter ensued, in which the Bulgarians displayed great bravery. Eighteen were suspended at Adhien, the Serbians previously taking up advantageous positions. These operations were conducted by the King personally, who afterwards returned to Tzaribrod, where he was enthusiastically received. The houses were illuminated, while the women and girls of the place strewed flowers along the road and presented bouquets to his Majesty. The head man of the village welcomed the King in the name of the inhabitants as their liberator.

On the night of the 15th-16th inst., the second column made preparations to attack the Bulgarian position near Karaula; but as the Bulgarians had retired during the night, presumably to Silivritza, the Serbian troops continued their march on the 16th inst., undisturbed; while the extreme left column fought some severe but successful engagements. The Third Division, under General Leschin, had a severe encounter with the enemy on the 15th inst. before Kula. Among the Bulgarians were many volunteers. The engagement ended in the defeat of the Bulgarian troops, many of whom were taken prisoners. The Serbians lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, among the former being a Serbian officer named Pesnar. The General on his way from Kula to Widin, while proceeding along the river, was attacked on both sides by the Bulgarian troops coming from Widin. After a long and desperate fight the latter were totally defeated, and in their retreat completely scattered by the Serbians. Their arms, and all other war material, fell into the hands of the victors. A thousand prisoners were taken, together with two guns, a number of rifles, and other arms. The loss on both sides was heavy, but the Serbian prisoners were three officers, one of whom is a captain of the first class, who was in command.

thousand men of the South Bulgarian army have been detached and directed to the Serbian frontier. They will be formed into a South Bulgarian corps d'armée, under the command of Lieutenant-General, the principal leader of the Union party in Roumania, and who played a considerable part in bringing about the Roumanian revolution. The people continue calm, and the enrolment of volunteers is carried on with enthusiasm. Perfect order prevails throughout the province. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—"The overwhelming numerical superiority of the Serbians has evidently demoralized the Bulgarians. The latter took the field with 35,000 men and eighty guns, while the Serbians disposed of three times as many troops and about 400 guns. Against such odds the Bulgarians never had the remotest chance."

In view of the Bulgarian defeats and the rapid Serbian advance, the chances of peace are already being discussed in Vienna. Telegrams received from Semlin state that the Serbians are in possession of Sofia as a guarantee that Bulgaria will grant their claims. Tim, Brestak, and Widin are supposed to be in the power of, and Serbia's sanction of the Bulgarian union. The Belgrade correspondent of the Times gives the following account of the situation as it is regarded there:—

If, as now appears probable, the Serbs make their entrance into Sofia, the war will be at an end, for the intention of pushing it beyond the line of the Tiber. The territorial question arising out of the war concerns only Turkey, Serbia, and Bulgaria; and these three States are left undisturbed to settle their own business they will easily arrive at an understanding. The storm will have blown over, a confederation would follow, which Greece would naturally join, and a situation with considerable capabilities of pacific durability would be created in the Balkan Peninsula. But Russian suspicion cannot be left out of the reckoning, and should be regarded as a menacing element, complicating the situation. Here Russian intervention is hourly expected, and with no little misgiving, as likely to thwart Serbian territorial aspirations. But, whatever the territorial adjustment may be, the military success will have calmed the national mind and relieved that tension which might easily have become embarrassing to the Government. Now, say the Serbs, there may be loss through the interference, but there can be no dishonor. The first time in six centuries of our history we have fought on terms of equality. Hereafter all our struggles have been against forces of overwhelming superiority. If the campaign and quickly, which is what Serbia especially desires, it may be foreseen that a strong reaction will set in, tending to revive that national sympathy between Serb and Bulgar which Russian intrigue has been at infinite pains to uproot. It may not be generally known that one of the main objects of the teaching in the Russian College at Nicolaieff is to educate the rising Bulgarian generation in hatred of the Serb.

Telegrams received in Berlin last evening from Vienna and Constantinople state that as soon as the Serbians have taken Sofia the Powers will interpose and bring about an armistice, to allow time for mediation.

THE WAR WITH BURMAH.

Thayetmyo, Nov. 19, 7.30 a.m. On the river below Minia the Burmese abandoned the fort opposite Simbong-Weh to-day without fighting. We landed a party, who spiked the guns on the west bank, and also burned a stockade in a village on the east bank. The Welsh Fusiliers met with no resistance. The telegraph was found working to Mandalay.

The following telegrams from the Viceroy, dated 18th November, 1885, have been received at the India Office:—General Prendergast reports:—"On 16th engaged Burmese at Nyaungpin, with gunboats and troops. Enemy returned fire of gunboat and retired. Eight guns and stores destroyed. Also on right bank troops destroyed stockade at Simbongweh. No casualties. On 17th attacked and carried fort, Minia right, and (Yugyoung Kanyo) left bank. One officer, Lieutenant Dury (he), and three men killed; 13 officers and 24 men wounded."

It is officially announced that the Burmese position at Minia was carried by assault at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a fight which lasted for three hours. The British casualties were but slight. One officer was killed and three wounded.

By this victory the way to Mandalay is cleared. The first officer killed in the campaign—Lieut. Robert Aspin Dury—was in his twenty-third year. He was entered the army a little over two years ago as a subaltern in the South Wales Borderers, the 2nd Battalion of which regiment is now quartered in Madras. Lieut. Dury had become a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, and hence his presence in Burma with the 11th Bengal Native Infantry, to which he was attached. Major Macmillan, who is reported wounded, belongs to the Madras Staff Corps, and is acting as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in General Prendergast's expedition. The other officers reported wounded, all of whom were with the 12th Madras Native Infantry, were probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, Lieuts. Young and Wilkinson having been originally in the Essex Regiment, and Lieut. Kelly in the Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Major Macmillan and the other officers were all making their first campaign. Mr. Archibald Forbes, who visited Burma in February, 1879, gave a vivid account at that period of his journey from Rangoon to Mandalay. In one letter he gives the following description of the scene of operations:—"Our second day's voyage was described in our telegram to-day:—Mandalay. During the course of the day the river had been gradually narrowing, and there had been fewer sub-channels. Almost immediately after leaving Thayetmyo we had cleared British territory, and thenceforth the Irrawaddy flows through the territories of the King of Burma. The character of the country and the aspect of the people began to indicate a deterioration during this day's voyage, which continued, and indeed was intensified, throughout until we reached Mandalay. The fertility of the soil is the same in Native as in British hands. The fat alluvial land has been only to be tickled with a hoe to laugh with a harvest is equally deep; but beyond the British confines the patches of tillage are few and far between. The villages become rarer, jungle water is on either side down to the places where for miles; at the halting places there are few signs of commercial or agricultural activity. The people are swarthy, less vivacious, less plump. Their houses are more equal, and their circumstances to be seen by the cursory observer palpably worse. The state of misgovernment is writ large over the face of the whole country when once the British frontier is passed, and the frank independence of the native inhabitants—to me the most pleasing feature of British Burma—finds place in a sullenness broken by the fatal stare of forced recruitment. A little below Mandalay, on the left bank and on high ground, closely overhanging the channel, the Burmese have a fort of modern and scientific design to all appearance carefully and solidly built. Its position is very eligible, occupying as it does the crest of a detached elevation higher than any ground around it. It has a made glacis, with sharp and counterscarp, well-finished earth ramparts, a cava, and a well-constructed traverse. Of its construction nothing is apparent, and it could gather no trustworthy information from the natives. It is not quite finished; the working parties were still visible about it. It is said to have been built to the design and under the supervision of an Italian officer in the service of the late King of Burma. Formerly armed and held, the fort bars the Irrawaddy against ascent as effectively as our Thayetmyo fort bars the descent, and to open the river its reduction would be imperative. Mandalay, the working parties were still visible about it. 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